FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1839. [NO. 1126.]

...INTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
...By Edward J. Hale,
At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 ... if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 at the end of the year.

...ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each ...ding publication. Advertisers are request... to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged ...gly.

...tters to the Editor must be post paid.

SALE.

...rtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity ... the County of Cumberland, made in the ...in pending, in which Thomas J. Curtis ... and Anthony Horton are Complainants, and the ... of Duncan McLaurin are Defendants, I ...se to Public Sale, on Monday the 4th ...ruary, 1839, (it being the first Monday ...ith) the following SLAVES, seven in ...namely:—Sam, Isaac, Amy, Lovedy, Sa... child, and William, being part of the Es... late Duncan McLaurin.

...—Cash

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

...ber 22, 1838. 25ts

The Wadesborough

(N. C.) FEMALE ACADEMY will be opened on the First Monday in January next.

...moral department as well as literary attain... of the Pupils of this Institution, will be at... with such vigilance and industry as will ...is hoped, the unqualified approbation of ...nd Guardians.

...rms, apply to Miss Emmeline D. Norton,

...sborough, Dec. 19, 1838. 25-4w

...lsborough Academy.

...Spring session will commence on Monday ...14th of January.

Dep. { W. J. Bingham. / John A. Bingham. } $21 per session.
D...p. John Hough, A. B. $15 "
Dep. Jean Odend'hal, $15 "

...Scholars in the Classical Department take... lessons in all the common branches of ... without extra charge.

...mber 6. 25-3w

...uable Real Estate for sale.

...Subscriber is authorised to sell at Private ...le, the REAL ESTATE in the town of ...eville owned by Mrs Rebecca Moore, situ... Person, Gillespie and Dick Streets. Such ... is not disposed of on the 19th January, will ... at Public Auction, at the Town House, on ... Terms at sale

J. W. WRIGHT, Agent

...etteville, Dec. 24, 1838. 25ts

Clarendon Bridge.

...a meeting of the CLARENDON BRIDGE ...OMPANY,

...dered, That all persons wishing to make con... by the year for the use of the said Bridge ...quested to give notice in writing to the ...ver as soon after the 1st January, 1839, as ...please. The Company will meet for the ...se of deciding on such applications, and no ...ll be allowed the use of said Bridge by *the* ...thout producing to the Toll-keeper the re... of the Treasurer of the Company.

...ved, That the Toll keeper be required to ...oll from all foot passengers crossing said ... from and after the 15th day of January,

...void difficulty, a printed rate of Tolls which ...charged for the year 1839, will be kept at ... House, to which all persons can refer.

JOHN KELLY, *President.*
WINSLOW, *Treasurer.*

...eville, December 26, 1838. 25 4w

Saddle, Harness and ...unk Making Business



WILL be carried on as usual at the old Stand of George W. Ragland, dec'd, for his widow, under the superintendence of O. Houston, where will be kept constantly on hand the above mentioned articles.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

O. HOUSTON, Ag't.

...mber 22, 1838 25-5w

HOTEL for sale.

...Subscriber, desirous of removing to the ...outh West, offers for sale that well known ...g established Public House, in the town ...esborough, known as the ANSON HO... The Lot is large and under substantial ... and all the Buildings attached to the Es... are in good repair, and in addition to ...er of Rooms in the main Building, there is ... of Offices for Gentlemen of the Bar. The ...ber would also sell all the Household and ... FURNITURE of the Hotel, or any part ... be desired. To an enterprising gentle... wishing to engage in business of this kind, ... such an opportunity offers for an advan... investment. Terms, which will be libe... be made known on application to the Sub... in person or by letter.

GEO. D. STURDEVANT.

...lesborough, Dec. 20, 1838 25 4w

New Books.

...E VISION OF RUBETA, supposed to be ...written by J. Q. Adams; The City of the ...Stranger in China; The Wife Hunter; Stan... Recollections of a Man of the World; Velas... ...den Glanville; Land Sharks and Sea Gulls; ...h More's Accomplished Lady; Chester... Letters, new and complete Edition; Even... ...t Home, new and beautiful Edition; Art of ...erving Health; Meditations in Sickness and ...; Sam Slick, 2d Series; American Alma... ...r 1839; Burk's Works; Gibbon's Rome; Rob... ...'s Works; Russell's Modern Europe; Mel... Sermons; Phillip's Devotional Works; War... Law Studies; New Music; Ruled Paper, ...p,) &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

...ecember 26, 1838.

...NOTICE.

...VING purchased the situation of Enoch J. ...Meekins, at Harllcesville, I will expose at ... or Private Sale, on the second Saturday in ...ry, at Harllcesville, 10 half acre LOTS.—...situation is healthy, well watered, and in one ... most moral neighborhoods in the District. ...ns wishing to embark in business of any ... will do well to attend the sale.

SAMUEL J. BETHEA.

...ecember 22, 1838. 25 2w

EQUITY BLANKS.

...lerk and Master's Deeds,
...ubpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1838, and from the same establishment as the excellent Seeds sold by him last season.

E. J. HALE.

December 26, 1838.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife BETSY TYLER has left my bed and board, without cause or provocation: This is to notify all persons not to credit her on my account, as I will not pay any of her debts after this date.

his
GREEN ⋈ BIRD.
mark.

December 10, 1838. 24 3w

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 6th inst., fourteen miles below Asheville, N. C., a negro man named JIM. He had on when he left, a pair of light red Pantaloons, light mixt coat, with a Round Jacket over it; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a fierce look, a naked forehead, and has lost some of his teeth, which affects his speech. He was carried from Duplin County, N. C., and will aim to get back again. The above reward will be paid to any man who will apprehend and lodge him in any Goal so that I get him again.

For the above reward apply to J. P. Smith, of Wadesborough, N. C.

R. F. COOPER.

Wadesborough, Dec 20, 1838. 25 3w

Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Sampson County, N. C., on Thursday morning the 20th instant, a Mulatto Boy by the name of HENRY BLACKWELL, about 10 years old—had on a pair of yarn Pantaloons and a yarn frock of a dark colour, has a scar over the right eye, perhaps half an inch or more in length, which was done by an axe. A reward of $10 will be paid for the apprehension of the Thief and the recovery of the Boy.

JOHN TART, Sen.

December 22, 1838. 25 3wpd.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Jacob Thompson and others, vs. James Thompson and others, all heirs and distributees of Charity Thompson, dec'd. } Petition for the Sale of Negroes

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Lavinia, Elias Townsend and wife Bede, Defendants in this suit, live out of the State: Ordered, That publication be made five weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Session of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in February next, and make defence, or the prayer of the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of the County Court aforesaid, at Office, the 4th Monday in November, A. D 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

2.5w SD'H. HOWELL, C. C. C.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large addition to their former supply of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being bought at the late Sales at the North, will be offered at the lowest Market price, for Cash or approved Paper,—among which are—Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Cinnamon, Claret and Drab CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels and Domestic Goods, bleached and unbleached, 3-4 to 6-4,

3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, English and French,

120 pieces Calicoes, well assorted,

Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, very cheap,

Linns and Lawns,

With many other Goods too numerous to mention.

By the next arrivals we will have about 75 PACKAGES more, which will make the assortment very large and general.

December 19, 1838. 24tf

Just received

BY Steam Boat Henrietta, superior Northern CIDER.

DAVID SHAW.

Dec. 19, 1838 24 3w

LANDS AND MILLS
For sale at Auction.

A POSITIVE SALE of the following Property will take place at 12 o'clock, (M.) at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of January, 1839:—

All my right and interest in the Beaver Creek Mills, and Lands pertaining thereto, being 260 acres of Land, a good Summer Residence for a family, with three other small houses on the premises. The Land is well timbered with Black Jak and Lightwood, and is as near town as almost any person can get fire-wood. It will be sold in tracts of one or two hundred acres to suit purchasers.

Also, the Tobacco Factory, Store House, Dwelling Houses and Lots, in Campbellton, adjoyning the contemplated Rail Road, which are well known. Also, my Lot in town.

Also, a Store and Ware House on Person Street.

Also, from 1000 to 3000 acres of Wood Land, lying on the waters of Carver's Creek, the most part of which is well timbered, and will suit persons engaged in getting Timber.

All the above Property will be sold without reserve, and perhaps at a very great sacrifice, therefore all persons desirous to purchase had better not lose the present opportunity.

At the same time and place with the above, will be sold 1000 acres of Land, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of the Dwelling House where I now reside, a Saw Mill, &c &c. Should the last named property be sold at any thing like a fair price, I will in a short time sell my personal property, as heretofore advertised.

The terms will be made known on day of sale

MICHAEL McGARY

December 18, 1838. 24 ts

ALMANACKS.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers & Planters,'
Crockett's, & Comic; for sale by
E J HALE.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, my Negro man SAMPSON, aged about 40 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colour, formerly the property of Angus Ray. The above reward will be paid by E. W. Willkings, on his being delivered to him or the Jailer at Fayetteville.

CHRISTIAN BRINKLE,
Near Salisbury, Rowan County.

December 18, 1838. 24 4w

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor on the last Will and Testament of Mary Brown, deceased, of Moore County, N. C. at November Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, requests all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and all having claims to present them according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

FRANCIS W. EDWARDS, Ex'r.

Longstreet P. O, Dec. 8, 1838. 24 3wp

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Alfred Brower, Admr. vs. John Garner and others. } *Petition for Settlement.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robartes Kennedy and wife Nancy, and Bradley Garner, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, That publication be made of this petition in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the said Robartes Kennedy, Nancy his wife, and Bradley Garner, do make their personal appearance at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1838.

24 6w A. C. CURRY, Clk.

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838. 13tf

Bank of Cape Fear,

December 13th, 1838.

THIS Bank, having declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. of its profits, for the last nine months, the same will be payable to such stockholders as are entitled to receive it, on or after the 7th of January next.

JOHN HILL, Cashier.

Wilmington, Dec. 13, 1838. 24-tJ.

PROSPECTUS

Of a new Paper in the town of Wilmington.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in this Town, a Newspaper to be called the

Wilmington Weekly Chronicle.

It is confidently believed, that Wilmington has passed its lowest point of depression, and that its progress henceforth must be upward, and onward, to a prosperity unknown in its former history. Its importance, as connected with the works of a public character now nearly completed, and those projected with a prospect of ultimate accomplishment, is certainly becoming daily more and more apparent. The efforts too, which are making to improve the port and its various passages, as well as to make known its present great advantages, must tend to increase the consequence of Wilmington as a commercial mart. It is therefore thought that two papers should, and will be sustained here.

As regards the principles which will govern the subscriber in the performance of his editorial duties, it will of course be expected that he should make them public in the most explicit manner.

In the first place then, as that may be by many deemed of the most importance, his political principles coincide with those entertained generally by the Whig party of the Union. For names, he professes to have little reverence, further than the individuals who bear them evince a devotion to, and a willingness to make sacrifices for their country. He will not, however, under any circumstances become the mere partisan. He will not consen to advocate measures adverse to the dictates of his deliberate judgment, no matter by whom proposed, or by whom sustained. Believing that the present cause of the Whig party is the cause of truth, the cause of patriotism, the cause of good government, he will advocate its doctrines with firmness, but with candor, with zeal, but with proper deference to the opinions of political opponents.

The great interests of the Internal Improvement of North Carolina, claim and shall receive from the subscriber a warm and hearty support. In striving to uphold and advance these interests, he will not be governed by sectional feelings or circumscribed notions. The energy of his purpose, and the labor of his affections, shall be given to raise high the prosperity of North Carolina, "one and indivisible."

Education, Common School Education, as another element of vast importance to the well being of the State, will also find in the Editor of the Chronicle an earnest co-laborer with others, for the general diffusion of its benefits, and an untiring agent for the spread of its mighty influences.

The Chronicle will be at all times a supporter of the supremacy of the laws—of good morals—and constantly endeavor to inculcate on the public mind, correct ideas on all subjects which it discusses.

It will likewise be a vehicle of commercial, mercantile, local and miscellaneous intelligence, to all which shall be given close attention as to fullness and accuracy.

The terms of the paper are fixed at $2 50 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number. The publication will commence as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

It will be of the super royal size, or about that of the Advertiser, and printed on good paper, with new type.

ASA A. BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 5, 1838.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

The Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.—Much apprehension has been felt in some quarters, that South Carolina would abandon this great work, or not execute it in good faith, according to her pledges. We have had no such fears. There is too high a sense of honor among those who control the enterprize, to violate their pledged faith. In addition to other evidences which we have heretofore given, the following extract from a recent Address of Col. Blanding, the President of the Bank, cannot but be satisfactory:—

"Our next object shall be to aid the great cause of connecting by rail road the South-east to the North-west, Charleston with Lexington, in the true spirit of our charter, in good faith to all the States granting it, and according to the pledges so often given, which to neglect to redeem would be treason to the cause. We are pledged to the whole scheme. To stop at Columbia, to stop at the North Carolina line, to stop at the Tennessee line, to stop at the Kentucky line, to stop any where short of Lexington, is a thought never to be indulged, a dereliction never to be tolerated, unless forced to the abandonment, from want of aid from our sister States and the people. If it ever stops short of its utmost point of destination, let not the fault be ours."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PUBLIC DEFAULTERS, &c.

Mr. Cambreleng having moved that the Executive communication respecting the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout, the late Collector of New York, except so much thereof as relates to a modification of the revenue laws, be referred to a select committee—

Mr. Wise moved that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

This motion taking precedence of that—

Mr. WISE rose and addressed the House in support of it. When Gen. Jackson, (said he,) in his last message to Congress, left behind him a certificate of the honesty, probity, and good demeanor of all his Departments, I doubted the truth of it. I believed then that "corruption was the order of the day," and I so charged. I believed then that the officers of the Departments were not merely picking and stealing in a small way, that they were guilty of petty larceny, but that they were sweeping off the public treasure by millions, and were guilty of grand larceny on a grand scale. It seems now that Swartwout, the Collector at the city of New York, a point where two-thirds of the entire revenue of the Union is collected, had been embezzling hundreds of thousands at the very hour when that message was delivered to us, notwithstanding the certificate of honesty under the word of Cæsar, that was good against the world. I told the country then that honest Levi's Department was rotten to the core; and I asked for a committee to probe it. The committee was raised; but the President let this House, the grand inquest of the nation, know that his officers were above its scrutiny, and the doors were shut in our faces. But now—now that the horse is stolen—the organ of the Administration in this House proposes gravely to shut the door! What good will it do now? If you had let the committee go on with its examinations in 1836, you might have saved from half a million to a million and a quarter of dollars. I mean in this one case. But this case is but one out of a thousand—ay, out of *fifteen hundred* cases of default. What can be the object of raising a joint select committee now, gravely to inquire into the truth of a fact which every body knows? The leg-Sub-Treasury has departed! and you will never be able, unless you put a stop to steam navigation across the Atlantic, to hold any of them long enough to investigate their accounts. What is to be gained? Do you want to see how the thing was done, and show how it may be done again? Do you want to institute a rogue's college, to teach all the rest of the Sub-Treasurers how to steal the public money? Is it for that you would raise a committee? I would rather investigate the accounts of the present Collector; not that I have any ground of allegation specially against him in particular; but if we are to examine, let us examine those who are not *off*. Swartwout is off, and Price after him, and God knows how many more are to follow. Let us pin them down, I say, while we have got them. I can conceive but one object in view in asking for this committee. It is not to ascertain the defalcation; the Secretary has ascertained that. But there is another question—who is to blame? Has this happened with the connivance of the Secretary of the Treasury? Is that the question for this committee? Sir, I have had some little experience in this business of investigation; and I ask that if you give us a committee, it shall not be a *stocked* committee. Let it not be a *stocked pack*. But what time is there for such an investigation? If the object is a bona fide investigation, it cannot be done this session. But I suppose the real object is to whitewash Levi. The committee is to cast all the odium on Swartwout, who is laughing at you in his sleeve, and laughing your inquiries to scorn. Why not investigate Price? Why not Gratiot? Why not make the investigation general and sweeping? If you do, the task, I warn you, will be immense. Two months? It is a work for years. Your committee cannot get to work till after Christmas; and then there will but about fifty working days remain. Is that a period in which to examine the accounts of the Collector of the port of New York for a period of seven or eight years?

Why, do you want a committee to prove that Levi is not to blame? It is vain. It is idle. It would be useless to demonstrate that he was. Was it not demonstrated in the case of Reckless, the Collector of Amboy? Was he not convicted by that upright and honest man, Mr. Parker, of New Jersey? Was it not proved that he had embezzled the public money? and proved so clearly, and brought home so closely, in spite of every evasion, that President Jackson himself was convinced, and ordered him to pay back the money? But what then? Reckless had been one of the most active partisans of the Administration, and he was retained in office, and may be flourishing as collector to this day, for aught I know. [Mr. Randolph, of N. Jersey, here intimated to Mr. Wise that Reckless had resigned last Spring.] Mr. Parker felt delicate and sensitive in the case, as his own character might have been compromitted; and, after fixing the fraud upon him, he demanded his removal; yet he was not removed. And I shall never forget the remark Mr. Parker made to me at the time. Said he, Mr. W. there is one thing that is very hard under this Government, and I know but one other thing that is harder: "It is almost impossible for an honest man to get into office, and it is a little more impossible to get a dishonest man out." [A laugh.] In that case I brought home to the President and Mr. Secretary Levi the *scienter* of that defalcation. They knew it; they admitted it; they ordered their man to pay back the money he had dishonestly taken, yet they kept him in office! But now, that the leprosy has broken out into the open view of all men; now, when the corruption is too monstrous to be concealed any longer; now honest Levi asks you to give him a whitewashing committee! Men who knew of the fraud and peculation, and perjury, and wasting of the public money, and set their faces against all investigation, and gave a general certificate of the honesty of these very robbers, now, forsooth, ask a select committee, that they may be whitewashed! I will have neither part nor lot in the matter. I see a coming day—a day, thank God, not now very far off, when that chair shall be filled with one who will give us a committee who will investigate, not obstruct investigation—a committee who can go into yonder sink-holes and arrest the robber while he is at his dirty work, and not after he has made his escape—which shall lock the door before the horse is stolen.

Gentlemen begin at last to see that investigation cannot any longer be choked down; that the consequences are breaking forth with the force of a cataract, and that they might as well arrest Niagara. And now they come puling to us, and ask for a committee! I suppose it is to be such as we had before—*six* good staunch Administration men, and *three* men disposed to investigate. Six men ready to vote for any despotic principle by the Executive, and three who stand up for the right of inquiry. Will the gentlemen give me an investigating committee to look into the Postmaster General's land speculations? to go into the Indian Department? Yes, sir, a gentleman over the way, famous for the glory of the Previous Question, (Mr. Cushman,) nods his head; he will give it me. And why? He knows it is in vain to propose these investigations now. They are too massive. Will he give to the People such a committee as will do their duty? a committee appointed by ballot? a committee with a majority in favor of investigation? A committee who shall have nothing to do with the pail and brush? A committee who will use the scalpel and probe? Or is it to be a committee to whiten sepulchres? Why, I ask, was Price left out? Why are we told of Swartwout alone? I will read Mr. Attorney Price's letter to you, it seems to be official; and certainly it entitles him, when taken in connexion with all the circumstances of his escape, to be dubbed the most gallant defaulter I ever heard of in my life. [Here Mr. Wise read Mr. Price's letter to the President of December 6th.] I see that the Secretary has ordered some inquiry into the accounts of this chivalrous gentleman, and they have discovered already a deficit of $40,000. So much for a beginning. He had taken care to assign his property; and his furniture has lately been attached and sold. I have a list of a part of it; and really, sir, instead of being such as one might have looked for in the house of a good democratic Loco Foco and willing Administration Tammany Republican, it might rather suit the richest apartment in the palace of an Emperor. I understand, too, that on his way to the ship he stopped and purchased a quantity of venison, canvassback ducks, and other luxuries for the voyage, and that he carried out $100,000 in gold; that he sold a bond given to the United States in the sum of $50,000 for $30,000, in order to get the gold for it. But no inquiries were proposed into his matters. I am told he has been removed; yes, after he resigned. And I suppose the Globe will now show to the good people of this free and happy country that no sooner did Mr. Price arrogantly refuse to prosecute Swartwout than this pure, paternal, vigilant, guardian Administration instantly dismissed him! and great merit will be claimed for so prompt an evidence of its decision and firmness!

Then there is the case of Gratiot. I have often seen Gen. Gratiot in this city, and have always respected his character: and even now I rather imagine that his default happened more through mistake than any deliberate purpose to defraud; but the truth is, that these gentlemen who have the public purse in their hands are all so in the habit of using the public money that they do it as a thing of course, and always with the hope of ultimately being able to replace it. But this furnishes a curious commentary on the official assurances that since the sub-Treasury system has, "notwithstanding any lamentations here or elsewhere," been in practical operation, the public money has no longer been applied to private purposes. Oh, no. It never has been applied to the purchase of canvassback ducks nor venison nor ever given to turn bonds into gold. Never. These good and faithful, these pure and immaculate sub-Treasuries, while taking the "People's money," little by little, as they needed it, have always felt sure that they should be able to refund it to the last dollar out of their speculations in the public lands, or in mulberry trees. Indeed, I have seen somewhere lately the account of a stump speech in which this was honestly avowed. The orator, with a melancholy face, said to the crowd: "Gentlemen, I have been very unfortunate! I did, to be sure, use a little of the public money, and invested it in public lands at Government price, but I honestly thought I should be able to return it all; and so I should, gentlemen, so I should, but, by the operation of these odious banks, these overgrown and grasping corporations, and their dishonest suspension of specie payments, all my fair prospects of speculation have been completely cut up by the roots! I am very unfortunate! very! and now, instead of being esteemed a felon and a candidate for the penitentiary, I respectfully present myself as a candidate for your votes as a member of Congress." And they voted for him with acclamation!

This is the moral effect of such a state of things. We always claimed and held that the public money was a sacred trust, and that they who held it were the People's servants, accountable to them. This was our doctrine in 1836, when we wanted an investigation of accounts. We held that an officer entrusted with the keeping of public moneys must always be ready to meet the demand for them. The United States Bank, ay, sir, that horrid monster, which collected and distributed more than *three hundred millions* of your money without charge, and without the loss of one cent, was ready, always ready, to meet your demands, and meet them any where you pleased to say: from Maine to Georgia; from the Atlantic to the Oregon, she paid on demand. But what do we see now? One after another of the certified servants of the President—all honest, all pure, all above suspicion, and certified to be so—how do they explode, one after another, till before the report of one defalcation has died upon the ear, we hear another, and a greater, go off! How many more are to follow, who can tell? The whole posse comitatus of the Administration seem not unlikely to go off in a body, and at such a moment it is that the leg-sub-Treasury scheme is now, again, for the fourth time, to be forced upon the Representatives of the People! I feel it a public disgrace that the country should have fallen into this slough of defalcation; and there lies the worst part of the evil. I care, comparatively, nothing for the money; but I feel for the public morals and for the national character.

And now we are to raise a committee to whitewash Mr. Secretary Woodbury! Sir, justified as I am by the case of Reckless—it is all of record—all on your files—justified as I am by that case, I will hold Mr. Woodbury responsible. Admit him to have been ignorant of this enormous, this long continued, this growing fraud on the Treasury, I will hold him responsible for his ignorance. The common law excuses no man for ignorance. Why should he be excused whose business it was to know? How could such a process of embezzlement be going on for eight years undetected, and at a spot where there ought to have been the most lynx-eyed vigilance? Surely there must have been something to excite suspicion.

Sir, these are lessons. They are practical illustrations, home-felt arguments on the scheme of an independent Treasury. Yes, sir, independent enough! We know of at least two very independent sub-Treasuries indeed. If the Secretary was really ignorant of this defalcation as things now are, how could he have known it any better if this blessed sub-Treasury system had been legally adopted? You might have declared such embezzlement a penitentiary offence, but how will you catch the bird that flies on the wings of steam, and mocks at your pursuit? How can you catch the defaulter who has laid his plan beforehand, and has all things in readiness, even his venison and his canvass-backs, and has only to slip on board the Great Western or the Victoria, and bid you good night?

Sir, instead of this select committee, I will tell you what would be my plan to save the public money. I would employ a detachment of troops, say the marine corps, if you will, to keep guard round the President's house and Mr. Woodbury's office, (I would spare his dwelling-house,) and round your custom-houses and your land offices, and I would in this way try to keep any more leg-Treasuries from running away [a laugh] till the People get a majority in the next Congress. Sir, remember! We have been notified that one of our public Departments is inflammable; two have been burnt down during this Democratic Administration, and another is inflammable. Yes, sir, and it is the Treasury too. I insist there ought to be guards, to keep it from catching fire, and to keep the leg-Treasurers at home.

But I am wrong. This is no subject for sarcasm or burlesque; it is too serious a matter. It is true, I might refer especially to 1836, when the President addressed his letter to me as chairman of the Investigating Committee. [Here Mr. Wise fell into one of his half whispering undertones, and could not be heard at all by the reporter. All that caught his ear were the words "too insulting"—"bribe"—"compensation for all my sacrifices."] Sir, I feel no rejoicing at these public losses; but I certainly can and do feel a sense of victory, of triumph. I cannot help it when I see all that I predicted happening, and all that I charged daily coming to light.

Mr. Woodbury has taken pains to show that Mr. Swartwout's defalcations did not commence with the period of Mr. Van Buren's election, but extended back through General Jackson's administration, and even to the very commencement of his period of service as Collector. I remember the time, Swartwout had been implicated by rumor in Burr's conspiracy, which General Jackson took much credit to himself for exposing. But when it was reported that Swartwout, one of Burr's conspirators, was to receive the place of Collector of New York, there was one general burst of indignation throughout the country; the disapprobation was not confined to the Opposition; it was as strongly felt by the friends of the Administration. Even the Government's own print shuddered at such an appointment. After the first emotions of indignation had thus been expressed, there was a pause; it was found to be a heavy and dangerous weight to carry over the bridge of public opinion, and the President felt his way like the elephant who sagaciously puts out his foot to try the strength of a bridge before he commits to it his mammoth bulk. After this pause, the rumor was again revived, first in some little obscure distant paper, that such an appointment was actually to take place. The feeling was renewed, but not in such strength as when the idea was new and sudden; and so it went on, till at length the Public were tired, the subject grew stale, and when the appointment actually was made, the public mind reluctantly and gradually acquiesced. Notwithstanding so strong an objection against him, General Jackson trusted the man; and now Mr. Woodbury tells us that he came into office a conspirator, and went out of it a defaulter. Whether Swartwout was sold, I doubt much. From the letter of Price, I am rather led to the conviction that Price is a *particeps criminis*.

[Here Mr. Wise yielded to a motion for adjournment.]

Mr. Duncan demanded the yeas and nays, but the House refused to order them, and then adjourned.

A few days after the delivery of these remarks, Mr. Wise again obtained the floor, and spoke for nearly seven hours, from 2 to nearly 9 o'clock, P. M., entering into a review of the course of the Administration, in professing retrenchment and reform, and then resisting inquiry and conniving at enormous peculation and waste of the public money, he continued to hold the floor for nearly seven hours. He concluded his speech a little before nine o'clock, after endeavoring to show that the Secretary of the Treasury must have known of Swartwout's defalcation as early as August, and pledging himself, if there was the least prospect of support from the House, to impeach him forthwith for malversation in office.

Latest.—It is stated, in one of the papers, that the Government has determined to send out a Revenue Cutter after Mr. Price. A gentleman reading it, says that that is entirely unnecessary, as Mr. Price is a Revenue cutter himself.

Cheap Paper

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N. Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 24.—Mr Cherry presented a bill to authorize Free Banking, similar to the New York law. Read once and printed.

Tuesday, Dec. 25.—The bill to establish a county of Henderson, passed its final reading, & is a law.

Mr Davidson, from the committee, reported a bill to secure a homestead freehold to the citizens of N. C. Read once and printed.

Wednesday, Dec. 26.—On motion of Mr Albright, the com. on Prop. & Grievances was instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law the weight of sack salt.

The bill to prevent betting on elections, was rejected, 25 to 20.

The bill to establish the county of Union, was rejected, 29 to 17.

Thursday, Dec. 27.—Mr Cherry, from the committee on Education, reported a bill to divide the counties into school districts, &c. with the view to establish Common Schools. Read and printed.

The political resolutions, from the House, were taken up, and the entire day devoted to their discussion. Messrs Edwards, Reid and Cooper spoke against, and Mr. Morehead for, the resolutions.—After numerous attempts to amend, similar to those in the House, (every one of which failed by a vote of 25 to 23,) the final vote was taken, at about 9 o'clock P. M. and the resolutions passed, 25 to 23:

Ayes.—Messrs. Albright, Biddle, Carson, Cherry, Davidson, Dockery, Franklin, Harper, Holt, Jones, Melchor, Morehead, Moore, Moody, Moye, Montgomery, Myers, Redding, Ribelin, Sharp, Shepard, Speed, Spruill, Taylor, and Williams of Beaufort—25.

Noes.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Bunting, Baker, Cooper, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Fox, Foy, of Onslow, Hawkins, Henry, Hill, Houlder, Kerr, Melvin, McDiarmid, Reid, Reinhardt, Rabun, Williams, of Person, Wilson, and Whitaker—23.

Absent.—Mr. Foy of Jones, (Whig.)

Friday, Dec. 28.—Mr Holt presented a resolution requesting our members of Congress to procure the passage of a law directing the coinage of small change at the Branch Mint at Charlotte.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, was amended, ably advocated by Messrs. Shepard, Taylor and Cherry, and passed its 2d reading, 25 to 21:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Albright, Baker, Bunting, Carson, Cherry, Davidson, Dockery, Etheridge, Franklin, Hawkins, Holt, Jones, Moore, Morehead, McDiarmid, Montgomery, Myers, Redding, Rabun, Ribelin, Shepard, Speed, Spruill, Taylor, Whitaker—25.

Nays.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Biddle, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Foy, of Onslow, Harper, Hill, Houlder, Kerr, Melvin, Melchor, Moody, Moye, Reid, Reinhardt, Sharp, Williams, of Beaufort, Williams, of Person, Wilson—21.

Several bills were presented, and some received their final reading and became laws—among them the bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Western Steam Boat company.

Saturday, Dec. 29—The bill to make uniform the measurement of ton timber and lumber, was debated, and amended on motion of Mr McDiarmid, by striking out the whole bill and inserting a new one, defining what timber shall be merchantable, and fixing the inspection fee at 30 cents per 1000. The bill then passed its 3d reading.

The bill making a further appropriation of $75,000 for rebuilding the Capitol, was discussed. Messrs Dockery and Cooper opposed any further appropriation, the latter suggesting the propriety of purchasing a cheaper building, and selling the Capitol! Messrs Whitaker and Edwards replied, and the bill was laid on the table, for the present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec 24.—Mr Miller of New Hanover presented a memorial in favor of Limited Partnerships. Referred.

Mr Crawford presented a resolution to provide compensation for Justices; which was rejected.

Mr Paine, a bill allowing compensation to Tales Jurors; which was rejected, 52 to 34.

Mr. Hill's Land Resolutions were taken up. Mr Cardwell moved to strike out the whole and insert his resolutions. Lost, 56 to 39.

On motion of Mr Rayner, the 3d resolution below was added, by a vote of 70 to 23.

On his motion, also, the last clause of the 4th resolution was added; and the resolutions being, as amended, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That each of the United States, being a party to the national compact, possesses an interest in the Public Land proportioned to the federal population of each, or in terms of the compact, "according to the usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure."

Resolved, That those States, in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of the Public Domain for the purposes of Education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in behalf of other States.

Resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn, in the most decided manner, the bill now before Congress, proposing to graduate the price of the public lands, as an attempt in disguise to cede them to the States in which they lie, at a mere nominal price.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to urge the claims of the State of North Carolina to her portion of the Public Lands, and to vote against the bill now before Congress, proposing to graduate the price of the same.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

The question was taken, and the whole passed, 63 to 31, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Beall, Bedford, Bell, Blalock, James Blount, W. A. Blount, Boyden, Brittain, Brummell, Burgess, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carson, Clement, Covington, Crawford, Doak, Dunlap, E. J. Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Foreman, Gilliam, Gorham, Guthrie, Guyther, Harris, Hester, Hill, Huggins, Hyman, H. C. Jones, Lane, Lindsay, Massey, W. J. T. Miller, E. P. Miller, Mills, McCleese, McLaughlin, McLaurin, McWilliams, McNeill, Paine, Patton, Peden, Pemberton, Petty, Puryear, Proctor, Rand, Kenneth Rayner, Robards, Rush, Siler, Smith, George Thomas, Tuton, Wadsworth, James Williams, W. P. Williams, Wilson, Young—63.

Nays.—Messrs Baker, Barksdale, Barnes, Braswell, Brogden, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Daniel, Davis, Caleb Erwin, Gwynn, Holland, Howerton, Jarman, Robert Jones, Killian, Larkins, James T. Miller, Munday, Nye, Orr, Perkins, James R Rayner, Roebuck, Sims, Sloan, Stallings, Stockard, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox—31.

No less than 25 members were *absent* on this vote.

Tuesday, Dec. 25.—The bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Female College was passed into a law.

The bill authorizing Justices to class themselves for holding courts, was rejected, 75 to 20.

Wednesday, Dec. 26.—Mr H C Jones, from the committee, reported a bill to restore the office of Public Printer, and fix the prices to be paid. Read.

The bill to grant College privileges to Wake Forest Institute, passed and became a law.

Mr Hill, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported resolutions nearly similar to those appended to Mr Shepard's report, in another part of this paper.

Thursday, Dec. 27.—Mr Hill, from the same committee, reported a resolution in favor of a rail road from Beaufort to Waynesborough, with three fifths' subscription by the State.

Received from Gov'r Dudley, a message covering a Report from the President and Directors of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road company. Read and referred to committee of the whole.

Also received the Annual Report of the Trustees of the University. The House proposed to the Senate to fill the eight vacancies in the Board on Monday next.

Friday, Dec. 28.—Mr Gilliam presented a bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

The Senate's resolution to adjourn on the 7th January, was discussed and adopted, 65 to 40.

On this and the preceding day, the House was engaged on the Internal Improvement resolutions. Mr Gilliam advocated the claims of the Raleigh & Gaston Road, and Mr Reid those of the Fayetteville and Western.

Saturday, Dec. 29.—A good deal of private business was done, after which the House went into committee of the whole on the Internal Improvement resolutions. Mr Boyden advocated the whole system, but particularly the Cape Fear & Western Road. He was followed by Mr. Graham, also in favor of the whole system, but particularly of an amendment, submitted by him, proposing a Turnpike road from Raleigh to Greensboro', via Hillsborough. The House then adjourned.

REPORT ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In House of Commons, Dec. 24.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Internal Improvement Convention, lately assembled in the City of Raleigh, have had the same under consideration, and have given to the very important subject to which it relates, as mature a deliberation as the very short space of time allotted to them would allow. The committee regret that the late period of the session at which this memorial was presented may give to their deliberations somewhat the appearance of precipitancy. They are, however, consoled by the reflection that the subjects are not new: they have, each of them, at various times, occupied the attention of the people of the state, until a firm and settled conviction seems to pervade all classes of the community, that the time has arrived when the State of North Carolina can no longer, consistently with her character or her interest, delay embarking in a system of internal improvements.

The memorial before the committee was the result of the deliberations of a very numerous convention of individuals assembled from all parts of the State, and bringing with them the most satisfactory evidence of the great inconveniences and privations under which the people of the State labor, and calling upon the Legislature, as their duly constituted agents, to remove them.

This appeal reaches us in such an imposing form, it so surely speaks the wishes of a large majority of the people of the State, that, if so disposed, we can no longer disregard it, either in justice to ourselves or to the various interests we represent. We must, at all events, give some satisfactory reason why we will not aid in removing grievances of which all classes complain.

The committee do not deem it necessary at this time, to enlarge upon the great benefits which the people of the State would derive from a general and well devised system of internal improvements. They sincerely hope that no member of the Senate doubts that much can be done, by facilitating the means of intercommunication among the people, to improve their condition, and to place within the reach of the poorest, means of rational enjoyment, from which, at this time, they are utterly debarred by the difficulties and the cost of transportation.

Dr. Adam Smith, the author of the Wealth of Nations, observes, that good roads, canals, and navigable rivers, by diminishing the expense of carriage, put the remote parts of a country more nearly upon a level with those in the neighborhood of large towns, and on that account they are the greatest of all improvements. They encourage the cultivation of the remote parts, which must always be the most extensive circle of the country; they are advantageous to towns, by breaking down the monopoly of the country in the neighborhood; and they are advantageous to all parts of the country; for though they introduce some rival commodities into the markets, they open many new markets to its produce.

That in all societies there should be found many who blindly adhere to the existing state of things, from an undefined apprehension of danger from all changes, is to be expected from the nature of men: thus we are told by the same author, in 1776, that fifty years before that time, some of the counties in the neighborhood of London petitioned the Parliament against the extension of the turnpike roads into the remoter counties. "The remoter counties, they pretended, from the cheapness of labor, would be able to sell their grass and corn cheaper in the London markets than themselves, and would thereby reduce their rents and ruin their cultivation. Their rents, however, have risen, and the cultivation has been improved since that time."

It is likewise said that the counties on the Hudson river, in New York, opposed the canal in that State, which has added ninety millions of dollars' value to her real estate, from the same narrow-minded and illiberal fears—fears which have been disappointed almost beyond belief; for the rich stream of wealth which has poured through this canal has fertilized every portion of the State. We have, however, in North Carolina, but little to apprehend from such jealous fears as these. Every portion of our State is suffering from the same cause. Those counties which are within sound of the roar of the sea, are barred from its benefits by narrow sand banks, which not only remove them miles from market, but add incalculably to their expenses of transportation. Hence it is, that every portion of the State is vitally interested in this subject.

Independently of the rapid accumulation of wealth which easy and expeditious modes of passing through a country always produce, they are likewise the great means of civilization. Africa owes its perpetual barbarism to the impracticability of penetrating the country, more than to its sterility. Nor could England, by her severe penal laws, civilize the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland until she cut roads in every direction through those fastnesses, and opened them to the light of civilization. England and Scotland have no less than twenty-two canals running across mountain ridges, connecting the east with the west; and where, but a century ago, the robber and the outlaw found shelter, commerce, with all its train of blessings, has established the abode of peace and contentment.

The want of these facilities for intercommunication, so essential to the refinement of society, is not peculiar to North Carolina. Although it is here felt in an eminent degree, it is, however, the misfortune of the whole south. We are rapidly becoming a nation of Arabs, who pitch their tents upon a spot and remain just long enough to exhaust its abundance and muddy its waters, and then fly in pursuit of fresher pastures. Patriotism or the attachment to the place of our birth, is a result of a high state of civilization, and is always the stronger in those minds where it is mingled with associations of an elevated and ennobling character.

In proportion as you give to the citizen a cause to be proud of his country, in the same degree you excite and cherish in his bosom those feelings of strong devotion to her fortunes, which have given to the world all its illustrious examples of patriotic heroism. Instead of those magnificent monuments of human art which adorned the ancient world, it has been the boast of modern times to seek chiefly the useful and the beneficial; and measured by the standard of utility alone, the superiority of the moderns is most manifest; for it is said, with great truth, that the introduction of glass and linen has diffused more real comfort among the modern nations of Europe, than the Senators of Rome could derive from all their refinements of pompous and sensual luxury.

The general diffusion of a certain portion of wealth among the people is, moreover, indispensable to the perpetuation, as well as the rational enjoyment of freedom. Man, when condemned to hopeless perpetual poverty, when he finds his daily toil fails to ensure a moderate portion of even the necessaries of life, limits his exertions to the supply of his daily wants, and, degraded by his privations, can only be stimulated into action by the commonest of motives, hunger and thirst.

It is then most clearly the duty of every Government that desires the happiness of the people, that aims at the character of parental, to aid, by every means in its power, their industry, and to remove all unnecessary obstructions from its free and efficient action. This is the very object for which Government was formed; and when, from indifference to the welfare of the governed, or from any other cause, it ceases to pomote this object, it has failed in its end and design. This is most emphatically true of those governments which are called decomocratic. They are a part of the people, and must after a few weeks, mingle with the great mass, sharing and participating their joys and their sorrows. If such a government as this does not sympathize with the sufferings and privations of their fellow citizens; if, restrained by any selfish motive, by any fear of the loss of popularity, or by the trammels of party, from acting, where action alone will ensure success, there is but little hope for the improvement of the condition of that people who are so unfortunate as to have committed their destinies to such guidance.

In a cause so glorious as the improvement of the condition of our common country, the government should not lag behind the zeal of the citizen; but placed like a sentinel upon the watch tower, it should be the first to give notice of the approach of danger; and what danger can more alarm the ardent lover of his country or the cool and cautious statesman, than to see towns sinking into villages, commerce leaving the shores it once enlivened, and the young and enterprising seeking a soil more congenial to their characters?

North Carolina has great agricultural and manufacturing capacities. She never can enjoy any very large share of foreign commerce. Nature has placed insuperable difficulties in the way of such aspirations. But, with proper encouragement, these two arts, which most effectually enrich nations, may here flourish, and spread contentment and plenty where now poverty and misery can alone be found. Agriculture and manufactures mutually assist each other, and it is impossible for either to be in a flourishing condition without communicating to the other some portion of its prosperity. The manufacturer offers to the farmer that market at home, in consequence of which numerous articles otherwise valueless become profitable to cultivate. The farmer ceases to labor, when the produce of his toil is valueless at home, or the cost of transporting it to the nearest market is equal to the price of his commodity. Let cheap and easy communications be opened into our interior, and wherever there is water power there will be manufactories, and wherever the soil is not barren the husbandman will increase his exertions, when he finds the produce of his labor not exhausted in charges.

This view of the benefits of internal improvements is peculiarly worthy of the attention of the poorer classes of society. A community exclusively agricultural must always be poor. This is a truth more apparent in planting than any other agricultural countries. In the planting States, an individual without land and negroes, finds but few avenues to wealth; and those of difficult and laborious access. The planter himself, although he may spend his days in abundance, finds the difficulty of providing employment for a numerous offspring his greatest care.

There is nothing in political economy better settled, than that division of labor is the great source of wealth to nations. Let the pursuits of a community be divided between agriculture, manufactures and commerce; and the man who is not born to the inheritance of paternal acres, will find a mine of wealth in his health, his skill, his character, and his industry; which, though they may not be adapted to one employment, will certainly find some congenial pursuit.

The committee do not propose indulging in general illustrations of the benefits of internal improvements to a community. They cannot, however, forbear reminding the Senate of the examples of New York and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania has a State debt of more than $28,000.000, of which $22.000,000 was incurred for public improvements. The value of the works owned by the State is estimated at 23 millions; so that, if the State were disposed to sell her works at public auction, they would very probably bring one million of dollars more than they cost, without estimating the vast increase of wealth these works have created to the State at large. Previous to the commencement of the works, it was said by a distinguished statesman, that the wheat frequently rotted in the barns of the farmers in the interior of that State; and a large portion of the population of Philadelphia suffered from the want of bread and the want of work. The tolls paid on coal alone, which is transported on the Schuylkill canal, amount to 24 per cent. on the capital stock of the company. And the Pennsylvania State works, which, although executed by the State alone, and at a cost of near twenty per cent. more than was necessary, yet they nearly paid, the second year after their full operation, six per cent. on cost.

New York presents a still more brilliant example of State munificence. The New York State Canals which have been completed and commenced, are 823 miles in extent, and will cost more than 18 millions of dollars. If to this be added the cost of enlarging the Erie canal, (now too small for the business,) it makes a total of 33 millions of dollars, about 13 millions of which has been paid; leaving 20 millions to be provided for. This State has loaned its credit to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and authorised a loan to the New York and Erie Rail Road Company of 3 millions, making the total liabilities of the State $36,800,000. The 340 miles of canals and rail roads constructed by incorporated companies, have a capital of $7,485,000. Other rail roads and canals have been commenced by private companies, with a capital of about 17½ millions of dollars. This is the condition of New York, a State which at the revolution, had no greater population than our own, and, a territory not equal in variety or richness of productions. It is said the comparison does not hold good, because those States are richer than ours. But to what do they owe their wealth? It is chiefly to these very improvements, which are objected to. Pennsylvania, particularly, has but little foreign commerce. She is almost exclusively a manufacturing and agricultural community. Even England, the most commercial people on earth, is said to owe most of her enormous wealth to coal and iron, of which our interior is full: but it will be always valueless, if the cost of transporting it exceeds the value of the article when it reaches a market.

The memorialists present to the attention of the Senate two great works, the completion of which would benefit very large sections of the State, and which they urge the State immediately to commence. The first in importance is a rail road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin river; the next is an outlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound. In urging the immediate commencement of these works, the committee do not mean to undervalue the claims to the favorable attention of the State of the fine Harbour of Beaufort. If North Carolina is ever to take rank as a competitor for the European trade, it can only be through the Harbour of Beaufort. The wants, however, of this section are not so pressing as to require immediate action; and the rail road from the Yadkin to Fayetteville is, likewise, in the line of that improvement, and may, at some future day, easily be carried to Beaufort.

For these reasons, the committee have concluded to recommend to the Legislature those works only which are of immediate and pressing necessity, leaving the completion of the plan to future Legislatures.

The reason why the attempts at internal improvement have hitherto been abortive in our State, is, that too much has been attempted with inadequate means. The committee have, therefore, selected such works as, in their opinion, would be most diffusively beneficial to the State; and with this view, they have reported several resolutions.

The first resolution recommends a guarantee of a loan by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company of $500,000. This project cannot be classed with new and untried works, as it is nearly completed, and should be considered separate and apart from any new plans. The committee refer the Senate to the report and bill upon that subject, and recommend their adoption.

The second resolution recommends the subscription, on the part of the State, of four-fifths of the capital stock of the Yadkin and Fayetteville Rail Road. It will be recollected by the Senate, that the last Legislature subscribed two-fifths of the capital stock of this company, provided three-fifths were raised by private subscription. It has been found impossible to raise three-fifths of the capital stock of so large a work in a country where surplus capital is so scarce as in any part of the State of North Carolina.

And even if there was a great deal of capital, seeking investment in North Carolina, it is no evidence of the inutility of a work that capitalists will not embark in it. In the South, capital can be made worth more than 6 per cent. and those who have it are generally reluctant to place it where there will not be an immediate return, or where there is any risk. Moreover, a rail road may be unprofitable to the stockholders, and yet immensely advantageous to the people generally. For instance, the cost of transporting 100 weight from the neighborhood of Salisbury will cost a farmer, in his wagon, 87½ cents—by rail road it would not exceed 30 cents. Here is a great saving of money, exclusive of time. Hence it may be extremely proper and judicious for the State to embark in such improvement, when it might be hazardous to the individual capitalist, who looks solely to individual gain from tolls. The committee recommend that individuals should be required to subscribe one-fifth, as this will insure the attention of sufficient private interest to secure the economical execution of the work. Works of this magnitude have usually been done by the Government exclusively; but the committee recommend a sufficient union of local interest to secure the Government from imposition.

The fourth resolution recommends the opening of an inlet at the foot of Albemarle.

This is a work of great importance to the eastern end of the State, and one through which nearly all the waters of nineteen of the richest counties of this State and many of Virginia would find their shortest passage to the ocean. The committee have been surprised that doubts should still be entertained of the practicability of this work, which has been so often surveyed, and concerning which so much has been said. The numerous engineers who have surveyed it unanimously report in favor of the practicability of obtaining at least ten feet water at Nagshead, (all that a coasting trade wants) although they differ whether the benefits would be adequate to the costs.

It is the province of the engineer to decide whether a work can be executed, and what it will cost; it rests with the statesman and the people to decide whether they will be sufficiently benefitted to incur the expense. Let us examine what competent persons say of the practicability of the work.

The waters of Albemarle Sound, at this time, flow into Pamlico Sound, through Croaton and Roanoke Sounds. It is proposed, in order to open an inlet at the foot of Albemarle, where one originally existed, to run a dam across Croaton and Roanoke Sounds, which dam, by preventing the Albemarle waters from flowing into Pamlico, will naturally force them in another direction. The length of this dam in the water will be (including both sounds) 4½ miles; the average depth of water in Croaton Sound is 7 feet; in Roanoke Sound, from 1 to 9½ feet. The making of this dam, or embankment, which involves nearly the whole expense, cannot certainly be a work of any peculiar difficulty. The real question is, where will the water go, when it is excluded from Pamlico Sound. In investigating the operations of nature, when you have succeeded in finding the cause of any peculiar occurrence, you have advanced a great way in obtaining your object. One of the United States' Engineers remarks, if you restore the original topography of the country, you will force the waters into the channel through which they sought the ocean before the cause existed.

Lawson, the earliest historian of North Carolina, remarks, "Roanoke Inlet has on it feet water; the course over the bar is almost west, which leads you through the best of the channel." At this time, 1701, there was a very narrow passage through these marshes which divide Albemarle from Pamlico, and which, by the gradual washing of the water, have since increased into the size of Croaton and Roanoke Sounds. It therefore follows, from the above reasoning, as is said by Captain Bache, "that if the waters are confined to a single outlet to the ocean, (viz. Roanoke Inlet,) we have a right to anticipate even a better navigation than originally belonged to that inlet, when the passage between the sounds, though limited in size, still existed, as is shown by the earliest writers, who invariably speak of Roanoke as an island.

The committee are afraid they would swell their report into too great size, if they examined farther the opinions of the Engineers on the practicability of this work. They will conclude this branch of the subject by quoting the opinion of General Bernard, Gen. Gratoit, and Col. Totten, one of whom is considered the most skilful Engineer in the world. The report of Mr. Fulton upon Roanoke Inlet was submitted to these gentlemen by the War Department for their opinions; and the following question was put to them: "Can the project be executed; and if so, will the passage remain unaffected seriously by storms and currents?" They concur generally with Mr. Fulton, and, in their reply, use these words: "Mr. Fulton proposes to extend a dam across Roanoke and Croaton sounds. The reasons he gives for preferring the places chosen are substantial." The reasoning of these gentlemen concludes thus: "There is, then, good reason to believe that if the embankments are once made, with sufficient solidity to resist the effects of the first violent storms, each succeeding year will contribute to their stability, and that time, which infallibly destroys most of the works of man, will here become an auxiliary of tremendous power."

As regards the importance of this work to the eastern section of the State, the committee refer the Senate to the memorial, with this additional testimony: Upon that subject, in 1830, a memorial was presented to Congress, from a body of very intelligent farmers and merchants residing in the eastern counties, who alleged, that upon $2,025,586 worth of products shipped via Croaton Sound, there had been a loss, from obstructions, of $151,469 93. It is but fair, then, to conclude, that upon the whole produce of that region, the entire loss is more than double.

The committee have, therefore, concluded that if the citizens of that section are willing to embark their private fortunes in the work, to the amount of two-fifths, it is of sufficient importance to a large and productive portion of the State, to justify the State's subscription of three-fifths. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the third resolution.

The fourth resolution recommends the advancing of 150,000 dollars, the balance of the subscription to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and the survey of a M'Adamized road from Raleigh to Greensborough; the reasons for which are ably set forth in the memorial.

The fifth resolution proposes to borrow $3,000,000 by the State, to carry into effect the foregoing plans. The State of North Carolina is free of debt, and is possessed of a cash capital of more than two millions of dollars. It is proposed to leave this untouched, and to use the credit of the State. Should the Legislature conclude to borrow the sum proposed, it will be the introduction of $3,000,000 of solid capital into the State, which will be spent in such a manner as to confer the most general benefit, and will be permanently domesticated among us. Moreover, it is an act of wise economy to borrow money at 5 per cent., which, when used in improving our resources, will at the same time yield a profit. The reluctance manifested by the people of this State to incur debt, is very creditable to their integrity. This feeling may, however, be carried to excess, and it certainly is with us. Where nothing is risked, nothing can be gained; and where a people refuse to borrow money to improve their condition, they must either remain stationary forever, or incur heavy taxation. The plan proposed would in the opinion of the committee render incalculable benefits to the State, and in all probability never draw one dollar from the pockets of the people; and if such an occurrence were to take place, the ability of our population could meet the emergency. In 1813, North Carolina paid a nett revenue to the Federal Government of $456,478; and can it be possible the people would, if required, hesitate to raise one third of the sum, when the money was to be spent exclusively for their benefit?

There are two kinds of consumption, productive and unproductive. It is productive when the farmer invests money in the improvement of his plantation, in the purchase of improved implements of agriculture &c.; it is unproductive when he wastes his substance in riotous living. It is thus, also, with nations. The consumption is productive, when the money borrowed is spent in making roads and canals, where they are useful "in replenishing the earth and subduing" it; it is unproductive when the money is wasted in foreign wars, or in useless magnificence. It is then that a public [illegible] is a curse.

North Carolina has, moreover, in [illegible] swamp lands, a resource which, if judiciously managed, will give her a fund sufficient for all her wants. There are 500,000 acres of swamp lands belonging to the State, which, if drained, are worth 20 to 50 dollars per acre. It is perfectly well known to many Eastern Senators, the best lands in their country are the claimed swamps. These swamps contain lands of enduring fertility, and well adapted to most kinds of productions.

It has been frequently asked, if so, why have not individuals reclaimed them? This reason is perfectly satisfactory to all [illegible] acquainted with that country: to drain large bodies of land, was an enterprize far beyond the means of any individual.

The committee, for the above reasons, strongly urge upon the Senate the advantages of adopting the fifth resolution. It is the only practicable mode of attaining the objects, a mode to which there exists few objections, and those principally confined to the timid and over-cautious.

W. B. SHEPARD.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the [illegible] guarantee a loan to be effected by the Raleigh and Gaston rail road Company, to the amount of $500,000.

2. *Resolved*, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to report a bill authorising a subscription, on the part of the State, of four-fifths of the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road company, provided the remainder of the stock be taken by individuals. The capital of said company does not exceed two millions of dollars.

3. *Resolved*, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to report a bill authorising the subscription, by the State, of three-fifths of the capital stock of the Roanoke company, provided individuals take the remaining two-fifths, and the capital stock of said company does not exceed $1,250,000.

4. *Resolved*, That $150,000, the balance of the State's subscription to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, ought to be advanced immediately; and that a survey for a McAdamized turnpike road from Raleigh to Greensborough, via Hillsborough, be ordered.

5. *Resolved*, That it is proper that $3,000,000 be borrowed by the State to carry the above objects into execution, and that a bill be reported for that purpose by the committee on Internal Improvements.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, December [illegible]

I see that the Globe, in a quoted article respecting "New York defalcations," attempts to show that Mr. Price was a favorite of the Whigs and Conservatives. But this is but another Government process of generating rogues, and metamorphosing them into Whigs, it is well to stamp this story *in limine*. Now, all of us knowing that Mr. Price was not only the *pet* orator of Tammany Hall, but the very head and front of the party here, we are not disposed to let the organ of the Government shove him off our arms, after he has used his legs to run away with a sub-treasury of theirs. Indeed so much confidence was placed by the administration here in Mr. Price, that he, the party financier, and it is stated positively in the street, that he ran away with the funds raised to redeem Tammany Hall from debt.

The State of Pennsylvania is now reaping the certain and bitter fruits of its long course of support of Jacksonism—a term destined to be synonymous, in our American tongue, with contempt of law and order, with riot and violence, and unrestrained indulgence of the fierce and vindictive passions.

In this country, and in all parts of it, public opinion, is the great element of strength to our institutions. When public opinion shall once become so perverted as to ill settled precedents, all peaceful reliances are set at naught and overturned by the will of the multitude, or any considerable portion of them, there is an end for the time being of the authority of law, and, of course, of that liberty which alone deserves the name—liberty founded upon and secured by law.

To this condition matters seem to us to have arrived at Harrisburg. A ruffian band overawes the Legislature, fills the galleries and even the seats of members; and menaces, with gesture and language, such of the members as coincide not with, or yield not to its audacious and lawless dictation!

Spectacle of shame and humiliation for the whole nation! precedent of fearful example and import for republican liberty!

N. Y. American.

A fearful rencontre occurred at the [illegible] House, in this city on Saturday night. Various conflicting rumors in regard to it are afloat, and, to avoid errors, we shall only make a general statement of the occurrence.

On Saturday evening a difficulty took place between Judge Wilkerson, Dr. Wilkerson, and Mr. Murdo, all of Mississippi, and Mr. Redding, merchant tailor of this city, in regard to some coats which had been made by the latter for some of the above named individuals. Redding appears to have been roughly used and he went to the Galt House after night to get redress. He was accompanied by three or four of his friends. In the bar-room he met Judge Wilkerson, and some words passed between them. The Judge retired, and in a short time returned with Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo, all armed with Bowie knives. A general fight almost immediately ensued. Mr. Murdo, a bar-keeper in the Wall street House, was struck dead by a Bowie knife.—A similar knife was passed through the lungs of Mr. John Rothwell, a hatter in this city, who died last evening. Mr. Holmes a steamboat pilot or engineer, was also badly cut. In a short time a crowd had collected around the combatants, and the Mississippians retired up the steps of the Hotel, and one of them received a wound in his shoulder from a pistol that had been dropped in the contest. He returned the fire without effect. We learn that Mr. Redding and his friends were unarmed—at least, they displayed no arms during the conflict. Judge and Mrs. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo were arrested and placed in confinement.

Louisville Journal.

Michigan Election.—The Detroit Free Press gives the official result of the late election in Michigan for Members of Congress. The vote stood for—

Crary, (Loco)	15,—
Wells, (Whig)	15,—

Senator Rives.

[illegible]stening on Thursday, eloquent, and [illegible]ver delivered on [illegible]nd it gives us [illegible]e speech was m[illegible] He took occa[illegible]esolutions, callin[illegible]e Treasury for [illegible]lliance that has [illegible]he Government [illegible]tates, to expres[illegible]with regard to [illegible]onnexion," but, [illegible]incerity of the A[illegible]on that subject. [illegible]trains, the new[illegible]Sub-Treasury—c[illegible]Treasury right a[illegible]he recent defalc[illegible]ncreased and g[illegible]cutive—and la[illegible]hat vile party [illegible]arty purposes, [illegible]good of the coun[illegible]surprise and cha[illegible]Senate were ma[illegible]and, when, in [illegible]President's rec[illegible]mittee of Congr[illegible]*Executive*, as a [illegible]Legislature and[illegible]of Executive p[illegible]upon each other[illegible]As soon as M[illegible]Wright, of Ne[illegible]his surprise at [illegible]spirit of Mr. Ri[illegible]he would have [illegible]an opposition S[illegible]relations which[illegible]dent and Mr. R[illegible]such a course. [illegible]Mr. Rives' [illegible]the highest deg[illegible]he knew nothin[illegible]President and [illegible]the free expres[illegible]was not there. [illegible]President, but [illegible]sentative of the[illegible]responsible to [illegible]President.—T[illegible]sure had no [illegible]upon his resp[illegible]Commonwealth[illegible]obedience to [illegible]*vassal*, and he[illegible]York distinctly [illegible]An involunt[illegible]from the crow[illegible]ginians in the [illegible]round and co[illegible]We never [illegible]terest. All.

[illegible]Executive, we[illegible]The Senate [illegible]day forth, tak[illegible]the estimatio[illegible]respect of the[illegible]

THE SU[illegible]

Has been h[illegible]presentatives [illegible]Means under [illegible]acquaintance [illegible]head, one d[illegible]The title of [illegible]bill more effe[illegible]the collection [illegible]bursement of [illegible]"punish publi[illegible]be more suite[illegible]it proposes (w[illegible]if it ran as fo[illegible]*collection of t[illegible]cilitate depre[illegible]The followin[illegible]the reader an[illegible]"Sec. 29. *A[illegible]and after the th[illegible]any officer cha[illegible]ing, transfer, o[illegible]shall, by depo[illegible]banks, except [illegible]twenty-fourth [illegible]which authori[illegible]tes of gold, si[illegible]or by keeping [illegible]notes, enable a[illegible]the balance wh[illegible]ly owe the Un[illegible]or banks shall [illegible]such officer sh[illegible]vice, and shall [illegible]

An abstrac[illegible]into the Sen[illegible]frauds in the[illegible]is in the Glob[illegible]the provisio[illegible]All officers, [illegible]state accounts; [illegible]lent return of [illegible]money, in an[illegible]poses, when [illegible]felon—to be [illegible]more than five[illegible]of any such fr[illegible]bezzled.

Any receivi[illegible]public money [illegible]sion bank note[illegible]to become ind[illegible]nited States, [illegible]whether any b[illegible]or not, shall be[illegible]feit all compe[illegible]

Salaries: ca[illegible]ton, 3,000; at [illegible]St. Louis, $[illegible]persons havin[illegible]demeanor, an[illegible]ment, or both[illegible]

Secretary [illegible]ces of deposit[illegible]ed at Washin[illegible]

Where the [illegible]safes or vaults[illegible]Twenty thous[illegible]and other exp[illegible]

Two clerks [illegible]cashier's offic[illegible]other four s[illegible]$2,000 per an[illegible]be liable to all[illegible]

We have [illegible]that section [illegible]ceiving or di[illegible]in Banks, fo[illegible]cerity of the[illegible]no longer [illegible]those institu[illegible]government[illegible]least two m[illegible]pequence of[illegible]Banks as de[illegible]ward and a[illegible]petual disus[illegible]tute for th[illegible]who are no[illegible]the public [illegible]rance could[illegible]

...*Senator Rives.*—We had the pleasure of listening on Thursday, to one of the most able, eloquent, and independent speeches, ever delivered on the floor of the Senate, and it gives us equal pleasure to add that the speech was made by Mr. Rives of Va.

He took occasion upon presenting his resolutions, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the new alliance that has been entered into between the Government and the Bank of the United States, to express his views fully, not only with regard to that reported "incentuous connexion," but, also, as to the entire insincerity of the Administration, in its course, on that subject. He denounced, in energetic strains, the new recommendation of the Sub-Treasury—cut the Secretary of the Treasury right and left—he commented on the recent defalcations—acknowledged the increased and growing powers of the Executive—and lamented the prevalence of that vile party spirit which acts only for party purposes, and refuses to look to the good of the country.—As he went on, the surprise and chagrin of the leaders in the Senate were manifest in their countenances, and, when, in manly terms, he spoke of the President's recommendation to have a Committee of Congress appointed *to report to the Executive*, as a degradation of the National Legislature and another high handed stretch of Executive power, they looked around upon each other, in consternation.

Soon as Mr. Rives had finished, Mr. Wright, of New York, rose and expressed his surprise at the tone, and temper, and spirit of Mr. Rives' remarks, declared that he would have expected nothing else from an opposition Senator, but thought that "the relations which existed between the President and Mr. Rives, ought to have prevented such a course.

Mr. Rives' rejoinder was prompt and in the highest degree eloquent. He declared he knew nothing of the relations between the President and himself which should prevent the free expression of his sentiments. He was not there, he said, as the *friend* of the President, but as the independent representative of the State of Virginia. He was responsible to his constituents and not to the President.—Threats of Executive displeasure had no terrors for him. He acted upon his responsibility to the unterrified Commonwealth of Old Virginia, and not in obedience to party dictates. *He* was no servant, and he wished the Senator from New York distinctly to understand that.

An involuntary murmur of applause broke from the crowded audience; and the Virginians in the lobbies and gallery, turned round and congratulated each other.

We never witnessed a scene of more interest. All, except the partisans of the Executive, were delighted with Mr. Rives. The Senator from Virginia, from this time forth, takes higher ground than ever in the estimation of the public, and in the respect of the State of Virginia.

Alexandria Gazette.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME

Has been brought before the House of Representatives by its Committee of Ways and Means under such a title that, like an old acquaintance with a strange hat upon his head, one does not at first recognise it. The title of the bill now reported is "A bill more effectually to prevent "frauds in the collection, keeping, transfer, and "disbursement of the public revenue, and to punish public defaulters." The title would be more suited to our opinion of the system it proposes (excepting the penal part of it) if it ran as follows: *A bill to embarrass the collection of the public revenue, and to facilitate depredations upon the Treasury.* The following section of the bill will give the reader an idea of the spirit of the whole:

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirty-first day of December next, if any officer charged with the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of the public money, shall, by depositing the same with any bank or banks, except as is specially provided for in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sections of this act, (which authorize, in certain cases, special deposits of gold, silver, and Treasury notes in banks,) or by keeping the money in his hands in bank notes, enable any bank or banks to discount upon the balance which they may thus directly or indirect. ly owe to the United States, whether any such bank or banks shall or shall not discount upon the same, such officer shall be dismissed from the public service, and shall forfeit all compensation due him."

An abstract of the bill recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. Wright, to prevent frauds in the collection of the revenue, &c., is in the Globe of Saturday night. Amongst the provisions of this bill are the following:

"All officers, with their clerks, &c. to keep accurate accounts; and if any one shall make a fraudulent return of the revenue, or shall use the public money, in any manner whatever, for private purposes, when convicted of either, to be declared a felon—to be imprisoned for no less than two, nor more than five years—and to be fined the amount of any such fraudulent return, or of the money embezzled.

"Any receiving or disbursing officer depositing the public money with banks, or keeping in his possession bank notes, and thus enabling any bank or banks become indebted, directly or indirectly, to the United States, and to discount on any such balance, whether any bank or banks shall discount on the same or not, shall be dismissed the public service, and forfeit all compensation due him.

Salaries: cashier at New York, $4,600; at Boston, 3,000; at Charleston, 3,000; public receiver at St. Louis, $2,500. To take compensation from persons having business with these officers, a misdemeanor, and to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

The secretary authorized to procure temporary place of deposite until the public buildings are finished, at Washington, New York and Boston.

Where the officers are not already provided with proper vaults, or both, authority to procure them. Two thousand dollars appropriated to pay these, and other expenses arising under the act.

Three clerks in the Treasurer's office; two in the Collector's office at New York; one at each of the other four special depositories, each to receive $1,000 per annum, and to give sufficient bonds, and liable to all the penalties imposed by the act.

We have printed in italics the abstract of each section of the Bill which prohibits receiving or disbursing officers from depositing in banks, for the purpose of showing the insincerity of the professions of the party that they no longer entertain hostile feelings against the banking institutions. At a moment when the Government has just discovered a loss of at least two millions of dollars, solely in consequence of its discontinuance of the use of the Banks as depositories, it gravely comes forward and asks Congress to legalise the perpetual disuse of those Banks, and to substitute for them, by law, the leg-treasurers" who are now, almost every day, carrying off the public treasure to foreign lands. Assurance could scarcely go farther.

Baltimore Chronicle.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 2, 1839.

From Raleigh—Important!—We have several letters from Raleigh, giving the disastrous intelligence, that both Houses had *rejected* the propositions relative to our road; first for a subscription of 4 5ths, by a vote of 22 to 21 in the Senate; then for 3.4ths in the House, by a vote of 56 to 52; and finally the whole killed in the Senate by a vote of 27 to 21. What became of the other branches of the scheme we do not learn, except that the Raleigh and Gaston bill has passed the Senate and been sent to the House. It is said that the Legislature will agree to take 3 5ths, but that, we all know, will be equivalent to a refusal to do any thing, as not even an effort would be made to raise the balance.

We have not the yeas and nays on these unfortunate decisions, though the names of some members who voted contrary to public expectation are mentioned. We may mention, as we do with much satisfaction, that Messrs. Shepard, Holt, Carson, Speed and McDiarmid, in the Senate, warmly advocated our interests.

We must not yet despair. There is still time before the final adjournment on Monday next, to do something. The people expect and desire it, and we trust will visit their severest displeasure on their servants if they adjourn and leave the State in its present deplorable condition.

LATER.—Our letter this morning does not give up all as lost. There is still hope that some satisfactory result will be arrived at, though what that will be depends on future arrangement.

A distinct proposition of Mr Biddle, for 3-5ths to a road from Beaufort to the Yadkin, via Fayetteville, was yesterday rejected in the Senate, 23 to 24.

A proposition to appropriate $30,000 for the work on the Capitol, was rejected in the Commons, yesterday. Shame! Shame!

The Phœnix Manufacturing Company's charter has passed, with the clause making private property liable.

The bill to incorporate a new Steam Boat Company on our river, has become a law, without any of those illiberal and fatal provisions with which it was attempted to clog it.

STILL LATER.—A letter written after yesterday's Mail was closed at Raleigh, is not so encouraging. It fears that nothing will be done, but that we shall still be doomed to plod on, far behind our neighbors and the spirit of the age.

Great excitement prevails, among the Western members particularly. Great credit is awarded to the members representing the Nag's Head interest, for a uniform and able support of the most liberal measures.

Mr. Cherry's bill to establish Free Schools will probably pass. The bill to cede to the U. S. the Arsenal land on Hay Mount, has passed.

Gov. Dudley was inaugurated on Saturday last. The Register contains his address on the occasion, which we expect to publish next week.

Another Factory in operation—We refer the reader, with great pleasure, to the following advertisement, announcing that the "Phœnix Woollen Factory," of this town, is in operation, and ready to supply the public demand for Cloths of its own manufacture throughout.

This establishment was commenced last Spring, by three enterprising gentlemen of this town, who prosecuted it with such zeal as to have been ready for operations some weeks ago, but for the accidental loss of some of the machinery by fire at the shop where it was made. The whole is now here, consisting of 20 looms, with the requisite number of spindles to supply them, calculated to turn out about 600 yards per day of a substantial woollen and cotton cloth, either plain or twilled We take pleasure in asking the public, and particularly country merchants, to call and examine the quality of the fabric.

This is another step, and an important one, in the advance of our town to wealth and importance. There are other Factories in contemplation, besides the large establishment at Rockfish, which is progressing as rapidly as possible.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839 26tf

Internal Improvement Report.—On our second page the reader will find an interesting and able report from the pen of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, Chairman of the Senate's Internal Improvement Committee, to which had been referred the Memorial of the recent Convention. We have not seen the Memorial itself, and might not have met with the Report but for the attention of a friend casually at Raleigh.

THE MAILS.—The utmost confusion prevails in regard to the mail arrangements for the present year. It is said that no contract has been made from Raleigh to this place, though the old contractors continue to deliver the mail. The great Southern mail was not despatched at all yesterday, but was carried this morning by the former contractors. The Express mail has been entirely abolished, as has, also, the Stage line to Halifax. The hack mail to Duplin Court House, to intersect the Wilmington Rail Road, thrice a week, has been taken by Messrs Blocker & Stegall. From Fredericksburg to Richmond, Va. the mail is to be carried in Stages, instead of the rail road, by which considerable time will be lost. Under all these circumstances, we must wait patiently under the assurances contained in the following letter, and with the conviction that things cannot be worse than during the last week or two, there being from one to four mails usually due here:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 14th, 1838.

Hon. M T Hawkins, and
Hon. Wm. Montgomery,
House of Representatives.

Gentlemen: I have just received your letter of this date, in which you say:—

"We have been informed that the daily mail service from the Roanoke to Raleigh is to be discontinued, and tri-weekly service substituted in its stead, from some point on the Wilmington Rail Road, &c."

In reply I have the honor to state, that the information given you is unfounded in part, and wholly misrepresents the intentions of the Department. As stated to one of you some days ago, the Department has no thought of depriving Raleigh or Fayetteville of a daily mail.

From Raleigh south to Augusta Geo the bids for carrying the great mail, after the 1st of January next, were, under both the regular and supplemental advertisements, so exhorbitant in the compensation asked, as to forbid their acceptance.—The bid of the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road Company was deemed not unreasonable, and was accepted; but that company refused to enter into a contract, unless the Department contracted also with the Rail Road Companies in Virginia with whom they connect. The bids of these Companies were inadmissible in amount, and tramelled by conditions to which the Department could not lawfully accede. The Department was compelled by these circumstances to turn its attention to the Wilmington Road for means to transport its great mail, and an arrangement for that purpose was soon effected.

The *manner* in which the daily mail is to be sent to Raleigh and Fayetteville is the only matter not adjusted. If, as is now probable, a contract shall be made with the Virginia Roads, it is the purpose of the Department to offer a suitable compensation to the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road Company, to carry a daily mail, at a price as liberal as the reduced weight and importance of the mail will justify. If they refuse, the Department will send the mail from some other point on the great line; but from what point or by what means of conveyance it cannot decide, until the cost and all collateral circumstances shall be known. *It promises the people a daily mail;* but it does not intend to comply with any extortionate or exhorbitant demands of bidders for the service, be they Rail Road Companies or private individuals. Nor does it intend to be frightened into compliance with such demands by any excitement which bidders for the service, or others, may be able to get up, by misrepresenting its views. It believes the permanent interests of the people best secured, by resisting such attempts upon its funds, although it may be accompanied by some temporary inconvenience.

You are authorized to make any use of this letter which you may think proper.

Very respectfully your
Obedient Servant
AMOS KENDALL.

GOV. CASS.—The reader will see that a charge of peculation is preferred against the late Secretary of War, at present Minister to France, who has heretofore enjoyed so fully the respect of all parties. The Globe denies the charge, by authority, and we hope the Globe is right.

Foreign.—The Gladiator at New York brings London dates to Nov. 12. No political news. The cotton market was firm; sales large, say 32,000 bales; prices steady, but not so high as had been expected.

A Swindler Arrested—Our readers may have noticed a reward offered in this paper for a man calling himself *Wright Allen*, who had sold to Mr. Daniel McKinnon, of Richmond County, N. C. a free boy, on pretence of his being a slave. It appears that he was arrested in Baltimore, for an attempt to sell a free woman named Mary Ridley, the woman participating in the attempted fraud. Both Allen and the woman were placed in prison, to await their trial for a conspiracy to defraud the purchaser.

CONGRESS:—Both Houses having adjourned from Saturday the 22d to Wednesday the 26th, many of the members availed themselves of the Holiday to visit their homes. The proceedings, therefore, possess but little interest.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng has again introduced the Sub-Treasury Bill.

The memorial to establish commercial relations with Hayti, has been laid on the table, 110 to 46. It had previously occasioned a warm debate between Messrs. Adams, Wise, Bynum, Legare, and others, in which abolition was constantly lugged in. In the course of this debate, Mr. Bouldin, of Va., avowed his change of purpose in regard to all such petitions. He would now vote to receive and to answer them, because he found the course the House had pursued, of laying them on the table without reading or reference, had only added to their number, and given greater force to the excitement in the Abolition States.

There is naturally, much anxiety to know what course our Senators will pursue. We are not in the secrets of the party, but we are informed that the impression begins generally to prevail, that they will resign. It is reported that Mr. Edwards, of Warren, a distinguished Van Buren Senator, in his Speech on the Resolutions (which is greatly lauded by his political friends) made a sort of pledge that, if the Resolutions passed, they *would* resign. Such too, we know, is the opinion of other Administration gentlemen; but as Mr. Ritchie says—*Nous verrons.*—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Baltimore American has a letter from York, dated on Friday morning, which says:

"By the stage from Harrisburg this morning, we learn that the Senate have passed a resolution declaring the 'Hopkins,' or Van Buren House of Representatives illegally organized, without, however, recognising the 'Cunningham,' or Whig House.

"The Hopkins House subsequently passed a resolution declaring themselves to be as legally organized as the Senate, and appointing a committee to draught an address to the People of Pennsylvania requesting them to call a convention to take the Government of the State into their own hands! The existing condition of things had created great excitement at Harrisburg yesterday.

In the Van Buren House, on the afternoon of the 20th, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Brodhead, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas this House was duly organized on the 4th instant, (December 4th, 1838,) and gave notice to the Senate of such organization, and has held its sessions every day since that period in this Hall, and has not received an official communication that the Senate, a co-ordinate branch of the Government, is organized and ready to co-operate with it in the duties devolving on the Legislature of Pennsylvania: and whereas the public good requires that the Legislature should proceed in the discharge of its official duties, promptly and efficiently, according to the Constitution and the laws; and whereas, it appears by the journals of the proceedings of the Senate that that body has passed upon the constitutional organization of the House of Representatives, and decided thereon: and whereas, by this decision, the legislative departments of the Government have become inoperative: therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report, for the consideration and adoption of this House, an address to the freemen of the Commonwealth, calling upon them to take immediate measures for the restoration of the Government.

BALTIMORE, December 26.

We have advices from Harrisburg by today's cars, which state that the Senate of Pennsylvania has recognised the Hopkins (V. B.) House of Representatives by a vote of 17 to 16.

Subsequently to this, the two Houses exchanged Messages, Mr. Hopkins resigned and was re-elected, committees were appointed to wait on the Governor, who sent in his message on Thursday last. Much of it is about the disturbances, &c.

The greatest disorder still prevails at Harrisburg. A witness (whig) had been attacked by a gang of rowdies, and beaten until he was supposed to be dead. His life is despaired of. Another witness narrowly escaped the same fate.

One of the Whig Senators was found dead in his bed on Wednesday last, supposed by apoplexy.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

GOVERNOR CASS.

The high respect we have always entertained for Governor Cass, our minister at Paris, has induced us to receive with many grains of allowance the rumors which have, for sometime, filled the papers, of his defalcation to the Government. We have observed, however, that the truth of these rumours was pertinaciously insisted upon, and we last night received a letter from a private source at Washington, of undoubted authenticity, which leaves us little ground for hoping, as we have most sincerely hoped, that the Governor had not soiled his hands with the public treasure. Who, after this is to be trusted?

Private Correspondence of the Editor of the Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1838.

There is some reason to believe that Governor Cass is involved in extensive frauds upon the public treasury. He is involved certainly to this extent—that a vast deficiency has been discovered in his department, and under such circumstances that he must be responsible for it, unless the late President should "take the responsibility" of all defalcations himself—or, unless it should be determined to throw all the blame for the frauds upon subordinate officers.

The discoveries of which I speak are now acknowledged to have been made. The matter no longer rests on rumour. The officers of the War Department openly speak of it.

U. S. Senator for Ohio.—The Loco Focos in Ohio have, to the fullest extent, recognised their union with the Abolitionists, and elected to the Senate of the U. States an Abolitionist of the first water—no less a personage than Benjamin Tappan, who in addition to his being an abolitionist has the great merit of being the brother of the high priest of the fanatics, Arthur Tappan, of New York! The Richmond Enquirer was pleased to say that it would hear of the non-election of Mr. Morris without displeasure. He *is* defeated. Is it pleased with the change?

The election took place on the 20th, and the choice was made on the first ballot:—

For Benjamin Tappan	57
" Thomas Ewing	50
" Reuben Wood	1

The Columbus Journal says that Mr. Morris was a candidate for re-election, but was set aside in the Caucus to satisfy the South! "But," asks the Journal, "will the South be satisfied? Mr. Tappan is an *abolitionist* equally with the ostracised member. But Mr. Tappan has other claims which may propitiate the magnates of Locofocoism. He is, we are informed, a disciple of Fanny Wright, and that priestess of infidelity may now once more raise her voice in the caucus rooms of the party."—*Balt. Chronicle.*

South Carolina.—The Legislature of this State has adjourned. An Act was passed to incorporate a Company to construct a Rail Road from the terminus of the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road on the North Carolina line, to Columbia, or some other point of junction with the Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road.

Georgia.—A bill to re-charter the Central Bank, with an increase of capital of five millions, (to be borrowed,) and branches in various parts of the State, has been rejected.

The bill to authorize private or free banking, passed the Senate by a majority of 4 votes. It is therefore a law.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. D. McNeill Turner, ARCHIBALD A. T SMITH, Esq. Attorney at law, to Miss ANN JONES BROWN, eldest daughter of the late Archibald S. Brown, Esq. all of this place.

DIED,

In Edenton, after a lingering illness of pulmonary Consumption, Dr. BENJAMIN R. NORCOM, a worthy member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Died, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, at the residence of her father Maj. William Hammonds, near Wadesborough, N. C. on the 7th inst. Mrs. LYDIA COTTEN, in the 32d year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for sundry merchants of this place and the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 2.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	85 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 50 a $1 60	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6½ a 7½	Wheat,	$1 35 a $1 40
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

IN STORE,

70 SACKS Rio and Cuba COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
20 do N. Orleans & Porto Rico Molasses,
4 cases best Imperial Tea, in Cattys,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
20 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 do Yellow Soap,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
4 boxes Starch,
1 ceroon Indigo,
30 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
5 barrels Paint Oil,
5 do Train Oil,
200 lbs. Putty,
1 cask Winter strained Lamp Oil,
150 bales Northern Hay,
20 M Spanish Cigars, in half & qr. boxes,
For sale by

COOK & CO.

Fayetteville, January 1, 1839. 26 4w

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
Just received by
J. HUSKE & SON.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Mr. BAILEY—Principal.
Miss BOSTOCK—Literature and Science.
—Elementary Department.
Miss SCOTT—Music on Piano, Guitar and Organ; Drawing, Painting and Wax work.
Miss HOFFMANN—French and German Languages; Drawing and Needle work, embracing the most fashionable Embroidery.
Miss M. BAILEY, } Assistants,
Miss H. BAILEY, }

THE Principal wishes the public to understand that the School is entirely under his direction, and he is pledged that a full and thorough course of instruction shall be furnished in every department He depends on the *execution of this pledge*, and not on *names*, for success. When the interests of the School require *changes*, he will *unhesitatingly* make them, and spare no expense, *within the means of patronage furnished*, to make the Institution what it ought to be.

The Principal deems it peculiarly proper that he should, at this time, express his confidence in the present organization

Miss Scott is from Washington, and comes recommended by *Carusi*, whose pupil she has been, and who has been long known as a distinguished teacher of Music in that City.

Miss Hoffmann is a German by birth, but was educated in France, and has taught for four years in that country. She has just arrived, and speaks only the German and French Languages. She will take charge of the French Classes, and Miss M. Bailey will act as interpreter, when it is necessary, between her and her class. This will furnish the *most approved* method of learning the French Language, where the pupil is compelled to hang on the lips of a native teacher, and catch the sounds by repetition. Miss H. will spend one hour with each of her classes daily. She will also spend two hours extra every morning with such as may be willing to pay an additional sum, training them in the pronunciation. She will also hold Conversation Classes, on Monday and Thursday Evenings, at which those who are not members of the School may be admitted. Miss H. has been examined by the French Professor in Columbia College, New York, who says that her pronunciation is Parisian and her language pure.

With these provisions, it is desired that the French Classes should be increased in numbers, and it is hoped that Parents will feel the value of this rare opportunity to furnish to their daughters special advantages.

Classes in the ornamental branches will be formed as circumstances may require.

N. B. An elegant new Piano is for sale at the Seminary, made of the best materials, and for the Southern climate, and with all the modern improvements, at the lowest New York price.

January 1 1839 26tf

☞ **A few Boarders can be accommodated with Mr BEACH, at the Academy Buildings, where the Teachers reside.**

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS PRIME MOLASSES.
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.
Expected in a few days,
50 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
20 casks CHEESE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26 1y

LAND for sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell two Tracts of LAND in Moore County, one (containing 150 acres of Oaky Land, about 30 of which are under cultivation,) lies between the waters of Upper Little River and Juniper Creek, is well timbered, and abounds with excellent Springs. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. The other Tract (100 acres unimproved Pine Land,) lies on the waters of Crane's Creek, and contains a considerable quantity of Saw Mill Timber, which is contiguous to the Creek, a short distance above the point from which it is at present navigable.

The above Lands will be sold low, if application be made soon. The first Tract will be shewn by the Subscriber, the latter by Mr. Duncan Graham, who lives near it.

COLIN McFADYEN.

Moore County, Jan. 1, 1839. 26 3mpd

Marlborough Academy.

THE EXERCISES of this flourishing Institution will re-commence on the second Monday in January next, under the direction of Mr. Charles M. T. McCauley as Principal in the Male, and the Miss Simpsons in the Female department.

In the Male department a general course of studies will be embraced, calculated to prepare young men for admission into any of the most respectable Colleges.

In the Female department a thorough course of English studies, embracing a variety of Ornamental branches will be pursued, together with the French, and perhaps other languages if necessary, and music.

The scholastic year will embrace two sessions of 22 weeks each. The tuition for each of which will be required in advance; nor will allowance be made for any other than unavoidable withdrawals.

The rates of tuition are various according to grade, but perhaps more reasonable than at any other Institution of equal respectability in the State,—whilst Board may be obtained in the best houses, Public or Private, at from $7 to $10 per month.

Those literary facilities presented in the village of Bennettsville, distinguished for health, morality, sociability and refinement, the Board of Trustees confidently deem sufficient to induce extensive patronage.

To the surrourding country, to whose liberality and patronage each department of the Institution is already indebted for its commodious structure and eminent respectability, the Board think it unnecessary to make an appeal;—as readily might they suppose that a luxury when obtained would not be enjoyed;—but to those who, in absence of such facilities, have to seek them abroad, this advertisment is more particularly directed.

JAMES C. THOMAS,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

Bennettsville, S. C., Dec. 20, 1838 26 tIF

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st January, 1839:—

A—William Anderson, R. D. Adam, Mrs. Airy. Kenneday Anderson, Allan Arnet, Easter Alvis 2, Julian Anderson.

B—Sarah Boone, Caroline Boyen, Henderson Bass, John Bell, William F. Braxton, Lucy E. Bal[illegible]ry Brown, Joseph E. Bass, Manemia Bell, [illegible] Ann Brown, Archibald Buie, George [illegible]r, A. B. Bruce, Thomas Burke, Bryant Br[illegible]

C—William Croker, John Colvin, Lauchlin B. Campbell, Isham Cain, John W. Cameron, John Cameron, Maj. J. H. Cobb, William Carver, sen. John L. Campbell, James Chock, Chas. H. Cooper, Sophia Carver, George Christy, Christian Campbell, Duncan Crawford 2, Denes Campbell, Corten Crittenden.

D—William Dales, Gatlin Davis, C. W. K. Derane, Burrell Dorson.

E—Jane S. Evans, Jane Evans, Elizabeth Elkins, John Ellis.

F—James Foster, Rev. Chappell Featherston, George Freeman.

G—Jonathan Gove 2, Dempsey Griffin, George W. Goodrich, Mary Grimes.

H—Stephen Hollingsworth, Becky Hammonds, John Hair, Thomas J. Hubbard, Needham W. Herring, John Harrell, James S. Holmes, James Hitchener, Elenzer Hunt, John R. Harrison, Hiram W. Husted, A. F. Harrison, William Harris, David S. Henry, Celia Howell, Simon Holsay.

I—I. N. Ingram.

J—Mr. Johnson, Daniel Johnson 3, Peter Johnson, Wiley Jones, William Johnson, Rachel Jones, James Jordan, Ann Johnson, Moses Jones, Fanny Johnson, William Jackson.

K—A. E. Kelson, Henry K. King, Nathan King, Peter King, William Kean, Sion Kean, Barbara A. King, Stephen King, John Kear.

L—Dougald A. Lamont, John Lewis, William Lumsden, Emily Lenard, Daniel Love, John P. Lytle.

Mc—Cornelius McClauren, Hugh C. McLaurin 2, James McKethan, William R. McKinnee, D. J. McAlister, Florah McAlister, John H. McKinnon, Margaret McLeod, Martin McPherson, William A. McLeran, Murdoch McLean, Duncan McMillan, Alexander McKethan, Malcom McCraney, William McDougald, John McLeod, Love McDaniel, Ann McNeill, Daniel McDaniel, D. B. McLauchlin, Daniel McCaskill, John McNoill, John McKinnon, Alexander McLeod, Henrietta McKay, Margarett McColl, Archibald McKay, A. McIver.

M—Capt. Daniel Munroe 2, Thomas Munroe, John Munroe, Christopher Munroe, W. W. Morgan, William J. Meshaw, Robert Monroe, Malcom Monroe, Henry Morris, Syntha Mills, Isham Martin, John A. Mills, Nancy Mitchell, William Murchison, Spires Murphy, Andrew Morrison, John Merrick, Foster Mason, John Miller, John Monroe, Mary Monroe, P. A. Monroe, Daniel Mutchinson.

N—Ezekiel Norris, Montesquieu C. Nixon, Jane Naler.

O—Oliver and Ewing.

P—Samuel E. Phillips, Benjamin Pyle, Jane Prune, Henry Pope, William Pharris 2, Mary A. Puizay, J. J. Perry, John Perry, A. Parker 2.

R—Thomas M. Robinson, Malcom Ray, Daniel Ray, Oliver Roberts 2, Nathaniel Reeves, Mr. Roberdore, Michael Ryan, Henry Roe 2, Mathew Runels, John Ramsey, William Ross.

S—Obediah C. Sumner, Samuel Shaw, Lucy Smith, Secretary Phenix Lodge, Charles Starling, William Shirley, John Smith, Thomas H. Strother, Henry Stewart, John Starling, G. J. Streety, William Strickland 2, Robert Stuart, William R. Simpson, Benjamin R. Smith, Daniel Smith.

T—Angus Taylor, Robert Tolar, Street Taylor, Lucy Taylor, Oliver Tinenhurt.

V—Ezekiel Venn.

W—Avery Wilson, Willis West, Joel Williams, Washington Worlds, Edward Webster, Joseph H. Watters, Nancy Warren, John A. Watson, Abey Worely.

Y—M. Young.

JOHN MAC RAE, P. M.

Postponement.

THE Sale of the Subscriber's Land, advertised to take place on the 4th inst. is postponed till further notice. In the mean time any part of the property will be sold at private sale.

M. McGARY.

Jan 1, 1839. 26 1w

For Sale,

3 TO 4,000 pounds of DRY HIDES.
Also, 10 barrels TANNERS' OIL, by
A. W. STEEL.

January 1, 1839 26 3w

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Care ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients [afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity] who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr Wm. Evans

THIS is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Prince George co., Va.

Nov. 16.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate. JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn before me, this 4 h day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, *November 25*, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, N. York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N Y, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern, F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-row1Y

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in these cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure*,)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. 13tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' LARGE

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839.

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC, just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838. 10tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Fayetteville Female Seminary,

Under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey.

ACADEMIC YEAR consists of two Sessions of 20 weeks each, commencing with Monday, October 15th.

The School is divided into two general divisions or Classes.

The Second Class attends to Reading, Spelling, Writing, Elementary Arithmetic, Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, and Elementary Geography.

From these studies the Pupil passes into the First Class, and proceeds through a course of liberal Study in Literature and Science.

TERMS.

Second Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Admission to conversation class in French,	2	" "
Others not members of the School,	4	" "
Music on the Piano,	25	" "
" " Organ,	25	" "
" " Guitar,		
Use of the Piano,	3	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "

Fancy work, including the art of making Wax Flowers, will also be taught to Classes formed for the purpose, at usual prices.

Incidentals, 50 Cents.

Boarding in respectable and genteel families, from $50 to $60 per Session.

Tuition is charged from the time of entrance to the end of the Session.

No deduction made for absences except in case of sickness.

A fee of $1 each admits the Chemistry Class to Rev. Mr. Colton's course of Lectures.

Parents will be aided in placing their daughters to Board by application to Judge Potter, Mr. Leete, Mr. McNeill, or to the Principal.

November 20, 1838. 16tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

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30 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
75 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
10 casks Rice,
25 boxes Bunch Raisins,
50 sacks blown Salt,
A few bushels Herds' Grass Seed,
For sale by

GEO. McNEILL,
Foot of Hay Mount.

December 10, 1838. 23-4w

LAND for sale.

THE Plantation belonging to the Estate of Wm. P. Leak, deceased, lying on Pe Dee, at the mouth of Little River, in the County of Richmond, will be sold on the 16th day of January next. Persons desirous of a valuable and an extensive Farm, would do well to attend. The sale will take place on the premises. For further information apply to the subscriber, or to John W. Leak.

WALTER R. LEAK, Guardian.

Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., } 23-ts
December 1, 1838

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.

Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Benjamin K. Pond and wife Lucretia, Andrew Polk, William Henry Benton, Joel McLendon, Ellis Caraway, George Little and James Boggan,

Against

Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Laban Caraway, William T. Caraway, Calvin J. Caraway, Edwin S. Caraway, Taylor Caraway, John Caraway, Williams Hendricks, Sarah S. Hendricks, Jas. M. Hendricks, and Thomas J. Hendeicks.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Laban Caraway, William T. Caraway, Calvin J. Caraway, Edwin S. Caraway, Taylor Caraway, John Caraway, Williams Hendricks, Sarah S. Hendricks, James M. Hendricks, and Thomas J. Hendricks, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

[23] WM. E. TROY, *C. M E.*

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Valuable Saddlery.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a first rate lot of SADDLERY, among which are—

15 Gentlemen's Saddles,
2 sets Carryall Harness,
2 do Gig do,
2 do Buggy do,
1 do elegant Coach do,

With Bridles, Collars, Whips, Saddle Bags, &c.

The above articles were all manufactured in this town by first rate workmen, and will be offered at Private Sale for a short time, after which they will be closed at Auction, of which due notice will be given.

AMOS KIMBALL.

December 19, 1838. 24tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr. James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,

[11-6m] COLIN McIVER.

Dr. PRATT & Co's

Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1838. 91-1Y-pd

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS. SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, are offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

The Subscriber

HAS just received and offers for sale the following GOODS.—

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
8 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf Sugar,
60 reams Wrapping Paper,
15½ barrels N. Y. Crackers,
10½ do Pilot Bread,
25 boxes Soda Biscuit,
10 do Sugar do,
10 boxes Almonds,
10 do Brazil Nuts,
10 baskets Olive Oil,
4 boxes Tumblers, assorted,
1 crate Bowls,
4 packages Glass Dishes,
4 boxes Hats,
7 casks London Porter, pints and quarts,
20 boxes Candy, assorted.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c.—all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for *Cash, Back Country Produce*, or on *short credit* for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

Dwelling House for sale.

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE*, with Out Houses attached. For particulars, apply to ELIJAH FULLER.

October 3, 1838. 13tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. & R. BOGLE

ARE now in this place, where, should they meet with sufficient encouragement, they will probably remain several weeks. Persons wishing to have their Portraits painted, will make immediate application. If the likenesses are not entirely satisfactory, there will be no charge.

They have taken a Room back of the Theatre.

December 7, 1838. 23tf

NEW

AUCTION STORE.

I HAVE taken the Store on Person Street, one door West of the Bank of Cape Fear, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL

Auction and Commission Business,

And offer my services to the public as such.

AMOS KIMBALL.

December 5, 1838. 22tf



ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

BONNETS.

JUST received, a good assortment of the above article, consisting of Plain American and English Straw; Oriental and Florence do.; Leghorn and Tuscan do; Ditto Hoods, &c;—some of which are *really* handsome, and may be bought at fair prices.

E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1838. 22-6w

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 23tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

Just received per Cotton Plant,

12 CASKS CHEESE,

For sale by

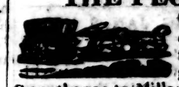
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

☞ The Subscriber will continue to receive regular Supplies of this article during the Season. S. W. T.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Or four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (*Shore & Banks.*)
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice.

THE Copartner-ship heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILLKINGS,
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh. Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr. Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

For Sale,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 qr. casks fine old London particular Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 barrels Tanners' Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 20, 1838. 20tf

Buggy and Harness.

JUST received from Philadelphia, by Steamer Cotton Plant, an elegant new BUGGY and HARNESS, running on four wheels, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

November 12, 1838. 19tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at December Term, 1838, of the County Court of Cumberland, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Neill Shaw, deceased, hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and all those having claims, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

DAVID SHAW.

December 3, 1838. 22-6w

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty stable bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Received per Cotton Plant

AND for sale at the Auction Store, opp the Lafayette Hotel—

60 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 Qr. casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
4 casks best London Porter,
4 barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 bags Ginger,
6 bags Brant Nuts,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
15 barrels Green Copperas,
10 boxes Bunch Raisins,
3 boxes Sperm Candles.

Also, in Store, at very low prices—

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do, do,
8 do Super Royal do. do,
50 do Wrapping do

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 22, 1838. 16tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS.



THE Subscriber has opened and is now open a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Lever, Duplex, Lever and Plain

Watches,

Of various qualities; Fine and common FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, of every description; SILVER SPOONS; Butter and Fruit KNIVES; Gold Silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, &c., PLATED and BRITANNIA WARE; MILITARY EQUIPMENTS; a fine assortment of double and single barrel GUNS and PISTOLS; FINE CUTLERY; MATHEMATICAL and NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS; SURVEYORS' COMPASSES; PERFUMERY, &c.; together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles, too tedious to enumerate, of which are offered at reduced prices

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

Lumber and Timber.

THE Subscribers will attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER in Wilmington. They have a large Wharf and the best Timber Pen in the place, and devote their whole attention to that business. They feel confident they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may trust the management of their Produce to them.

MILES COSTIN & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1838. 16-3m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON,
JOHN R. MARTIN.

Witness, NORMAN McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1838 20

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken for bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

State of North Carolina

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

Silas Jones, Admr. of Cameron Wright, deceased, vs. Daniel McLauchlin, Admr. of John McInnis, dec'd. } *Original Attachment levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel McLauchlin, Admr. &c., the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is Ordered by the Court, That advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six successive weeks, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of January next, and plead, replevy, answer or demur, or the land levied on will be condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October, 1838.

24 6w G. A. NICHOLSON, C. C. C.

Caution!

THE Subscriber having purchased of H. K. Beard the exclusive right of making and vending their Patent Right for Spring Saddles in Cumberland County, requests those who have not purchased a *Shop right*, to call and examine the testimony in favor of the invention as well as the invention itself;—as all who may have or do infringe on said right, lay themselves liable to the law, unless they have in possession a certificate showing their authority for using said Patent.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1838. 24tf

State of North Carolina

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 183

Anna Smith vs. James B. Smith. } *Petition for Divorce*

IN this cause a Subpœna, returnable to Spring Term, 1837, was issued to James B. Smith the Defendant, commanding him to appear and answer the petition of Anna Smith, the Plaintiff, and returned "executed," and he failing to appear and plead or answer to the said petition, an alias subpœna was, by order of said Court, issued to Fall Term, 1838, which was returned "not found," and therefore proclamation was publicly made by the Sheriff, at the door of the Court House, for the said Defendant to appear and answer the said petition, and the said Defendant failing so to appear and answer: It is now ordered by the Court, That notice of the foregoing be given by advertisement in two newspapers for three months, commanding the said James B. Smith to appear and answer the said petition, at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed, and the cause will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the sixty-third year of American Independence.

[24 3m WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 183

John Everitte vs. Silas A. Drake. } *Attachment levied on Land*

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of this County, It is Ordered, therefore, by the Court, That public advertisement be made for six weeks, commanding the Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, and plead to the above suit, or final judgment will be had against the land attached.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the sixty-third year of American Independence.

24 6w WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

[VOL. X

PRINTED AN

By Ed

At $2 50 per an if paid during $3 50 at the e

ADVERTISEM per square for the succeeding publies ed to state the nu they will be cont accordingly.

☞ Letters to th

List

REMAINING N. C., on the

A—William Ar Kenneday Anders Julian Anderson.

B—Sarah Boor Bass, John Ball, W lard, Mary Brown lard, Mary Ann Watson Burr, A. Broneh.

C—William Cr Campbell, Isham Cameron, Maj. J. John L. Campbell Sophia Carver, G bell, Duncan Cra Crittenden.

D—William Da rane, Burrell Dor

E—Jane S. Ev kins, John Ellis.

F—James Fost George Freeman.

G—Jonathan G W. Goodrich, Ma

H—Stephen Ho John Hair, Thom Herring, John Ha Hitchener, Elenze W. Husted, A. F. vid S. Henry, Cel

I—I. N. Ingram

J—Mr. Johnson son, Wiley Jones, James Jordan, An Johnson, William

K—A. E. Kelse Peter King, Willi King, Stephen Ki

L—Dougald A Lumsden, Emily Lytle.

Mc—Cornelius 2, James McKeth McAlister, Floral Margaret McLeo McLeran, Murdo Alexander McKe McDongald, John McNeill, Daniel Daniel McCaskill Alexander McLe McColl, Archiba

M—Capt. Dan John Munroe, Cl gan, William J. Monroe, Henry tin, John A. Mil cisson, Spires M Merrick, Foster Mary Monroe, P

N—Ezekiel Na Naler.

O—Oliver and

P—Samuel E Prune, Henry P Puizay, J. J. Per

R—Thomas M R. y, Oliver Ro Roberdore, Mich Ronels, John Ra

S—Obediah C Smith, Secretary William Shirley, Henry Stewart, William Strickla Simpson, Benjar

T—Angus Ta Lucy Taylor, Ol

V—Ezekiel V

W—Avery W Washington Wo Watters, Nancy Warely.

Marlbo

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